The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,112.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

☞ Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
,, Darwar	6	,, Galle	15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Negapatam	18
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pondicherry	19
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Mauras	21
,, Calicut	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Beypore.....	10	,, Visagapatam	24
,, Cochin	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Allepey	12	,, Gopaulpore	25
,, Tuticorin	13	,, False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	27

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

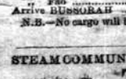
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,022 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayans, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	15
	Dec.		
,, Kurrachee	1	,, Fao	15
,, Guadur.....	2	,, Bushire	16
,, Muscat	4	,, Linga	20
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Linga	8	,, Muscat.....	24
,, Bushire	10	,, Guadur	24
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,230 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Cl ss.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50	0	£ 35	0	£ 19 0
,, Port Said.....	£ 37	0	£ 23	0	£ 14 6
,, Suez	£ 36	0	£ 22	0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE ; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,230 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA :

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste.....	£50	£35
To Suez.....	£36	£22

[*See Special Advertisement.*]

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....	£13	Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons and 300 H. P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE :

1st Class to Suez.....	£30	
Ditto to Liverpool	£50	
2nd Class to ditto	£30	

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 800 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds , W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :

1st class to Liverpool.....	£ 50
1st class to Suez	£ 30
1st class to Malta	£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

£15 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's, Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 15th JANUARY 1872.

FARE, INCLUDING FOOD, Rs. 150.

It is necessary, to prevent disappointment, that intending Passengers should make prompt application to the Undersigned, otherwise the Agents of the Steamer will proceed to fill up the Cabin space with cargo unless Passages are immediately booked.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—Should a sufficient number of Native Passengers offer, separate accommodation will be provided for them.—Fare—Rs. 150.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4
Suez	35	.....	22	.....	8
Port Said.....	38	.....	24	.....	9
Alexandria.....	39	.....	25	.....	9-10
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14
Marseilles; transshipment at Genoa).....	52	.....	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & CO.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES, JUST LANDED.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES.....	Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS.....	6
WALNUT	10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA	1

Sole Agents—Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

TO the USERS of PLATTS' MACARTHY GINS.—The Undersigned are prepared to execute Orders for "COTTON'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING BLADES" for the above Gins. Price, Rs. 10 each, including Royalty.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Hummum Street, Bombay.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,

Would recommend the various undernoted Sausages to their Customers. This they can do with the utmost confidence, as the Pork from which these Sausages are manufactured is bred and carefully fed at their own farm, Garthdee.

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE and TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES,
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
HAM and CHICKEN SAUSAGES.

All Tins sent out by J. M. & S. are stamped—"J. MOIR & SON," ABERDEEN.

None other are genuine.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion ; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE GREGORYS.

The Spacious and Handsome Pavilion belonging to the Troupe is now in course of erection on

THE ESPLANADE,

OPENING NIGHT, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

First-class Chairs, Rs. 2 ; Second do., Rs. 2 ; Paradis, Re. 1.

Seats may be secured without extra charge at Soundy & Co., Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF

THE GREGORYS'

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

LAST TIME of Mdlle. GERTRUDE, the Lady Gymnast.
LAST TIME of Miss HESSIE GREGORY.
LAST TIME of the BROTHERS GREGORY.
LAST TIME of the LITTLE GREGORYS.
LAST TIME of the WONDERFUL DOGS.
LAST TIME of the COMICAL MONKEYS.
LAST TIME of the HIGHLY TRAINED PONIES.
LAST TIME of the COMIC PANTOMIMES.

Early application for Seats must be made to Soundy & Co., Fort.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on SHIPMENTS either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 35 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 12 years.

GAUDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

LOST, on the Evening of TUESDAY, between the Byculla Station and Byculla Hotel, one TOPAZ BROOCH surrounded with Pearls, one LADY'S TURQUOISE RING, and one DIAMOND RING, each with 5 Stones. Whoever will bring the same to the *Bombay Gazette* Office WILL BE REWARDED.

I HEREBY NOTIFY, that on account of my Wife, BEATTIE SUSANAH PROCTOR, having LEFT MY PROTECTION, I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS that she may contract FROM THIS DATE.

H. J. PROCTOR,

Loco. Dept., Egutpoors, G. I. P. Railway.

22nd November 1871.

A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the E. I. ASSOCIATION will be HELD, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November next, at 5½ o'clock P.M., when a PAPER will be read by Mr. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, on "THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL REFORM QUESTION of 1871."

PH. M. MEHTA } Honorary Secretaries.
B. M. WAGLE, }

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Grand Arsenal, on SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, at 10 A.M., on account of Government, a quantity of UNSERVICEABLE CAMP EQUIPAGE.

Terms—25 per cent. Deposit, which will be forfeited if the Lots are not paid for and removed within three days.

F. SWANSON, Major,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Grand Arsenal, 23rd November 1871.

FINE CAROLINA SUN-CURED TOBACCO.

The delicate Flavour of this fine preparation meets universa approbation from Smokers.

Cash. Rs. 3.	Box of 1 lb.	Credit. Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOBACCOS

	Cash. Rs.	Cr dit. Rs. a.
BIRDS-EYE, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. Do.	1 14	2 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box...	1 0	1 2
LATAKIA, WILL'S Do. ...	1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' Do. ...	1 0	1 2
HEAVY TURKISH, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin	2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb.....	1 4	1 8
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW, a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under this name, per lb.	3 0	3 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SELTZOGENES, OR DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS, FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint ; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

No. 1, four bottle size, CASH PRICE	Rs. 12
,, 2, six ,, ,, ...	15
,, 3, ten ,, ,, ...	24

CHARGES FOR THE GAZOGENES.

Box of 1 dozen, CASH PRICE, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & CO.'S SYRUPS OF LEMON & GINGER,

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade.

Pint Bottles, each, CASH PRICE ..... Rs. 0 14
Quart ,, ,, ,, ... 1 8

ICE TONGS AND CLAWS,

In best Electro-plate, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10-8.

ICE TRAYS AND PAILS,

Of plain Glass, or mounted in Electro-plate, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press. 1871.

BENTON AND JOHNSON, MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD AND SILVER THREAD of every description for the INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of Attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

BURRA KHUBBER.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.

BUS.—SALAAM!

TENDERS are required for supplying the BOMBAY GUN CLUB with PIGEONS. Applications to be made to Mr. HAMMOND at his Refreshment Room, Apollo Bunder.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

29th November 1871.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS having CLAIMS against the MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY, arising previous to the 30TH SEPTEMBER last, are hereby required to leave the same in full, in writing, at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, on or before the 1st proximo.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer,
Temporarily in charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

22nd November 1871.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LAND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, lying to the south of the Musjid Bridge, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. OLIVEFORD and Co., under the Orders of Government, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., subject to conditions which will then and there be read or notified.

The Land will be offered for Sale in Lots on the Premises, and Purchasers will receive Lease for a term of 999 years. The property can now be viewed on application to the Undersigned, at whose Office a plan of the property as marked into Lots can be seen, together with the Conditions of Sale and the Form of Lease which will be granted to Purchasers.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Government Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, Bombay, 17th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities as the Company may require, for one year, of well-seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK TIMBER, in Square Logs Sound and Straight, not less than 12 inches square and 30 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than between 250 and 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of January 1872.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 30th November next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 11th October 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any, or all, of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company, for 12 months, from the 1st January 1872, viz :—

Best Dungaree Cloth, 18 inches wide,	Best Coir, loose and in yarn,
Best Bengal Twine, in hanks.	Best Cane or Rattan,
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 20 oz.,	Best Basket, made of Cane and Bamboos,
Best Country Soap,	Best Hair Cumblies and Dabbos,
Best Bees Wax,	Best Cotton Waterproof Umbrella for Sepoys,
Best Country Sealing Wax (red),	Best Wheaten Flour for Paste,
Best Gum Arabic, picked,	Best Coal Tar,
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces,	Best Tables and Chairs,
Best Country Salt,	Best Boxes for various descriptions,
Best Charcoal, from Babool-wood, and sifted,	Notice Boards,
&c.,	&c. &c.

Samples may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender, without reference to the items in the same Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find Security equal to 5 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the articles to be supplied by them.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th November 1871.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., 19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old-established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and cases effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value @ 40 sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4[illegible] nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	623
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ins. Issue	126½
10,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	231⅓	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
32,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	220	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,500
8,000	156	all		Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld.	132
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	835
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£2	218·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	109·1·0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	42·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	196·3·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,500
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,310
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,625
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	9·5
1,900	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	250p.a.	Great Eastern	2,0[illegible]5
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,080
900	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	980
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,600
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a.	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,150
250	2,000	1,100	75cnt	Albert Co., Kurrachee	925
250	5,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	2000c.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
500	2, 0	all	215cb.	Bombay Press Co	1,900
200	500	all	85[illegible]do.	Do New	480
150	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,300
250	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co	3 100
150	8·000	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,300
200	2,0 0	1,200	90 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,000
200	6,000	6,000	22 pc	Hydraulic Press Co	2,375
250	5,000	1,461	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,100
250	5,000	2,000	1 0 pc	Karachee Press Co	920
2,000	400	350	6p pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co	525
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,0 0	all	Nil.	Timoweiji Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press., Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
80,000	50	all	4½ pt	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics B'dg Co.	31
2,000	500	all	40 pc	Treacher & Co	380
3,000	250	all	6 pc.	Vingas Patent Slip Co	88

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅝d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/8d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight ...	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	214

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs.10-7 to 10-8
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	10[illegible]
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-11 to 16-12
Australian Gold	16-11 to 16-12
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...111 to 111½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ...	102½
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	7
Five per cent. 10-benture Loan, 1866-67	104½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c) of 1871 ...	93 ex-c.
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond..	120

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—22ND NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd November, 5-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 24 minutes.

Via Turkey, 22nd November, 3 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 33 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd November, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 12 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd November, 5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 55 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2 nd November, 9-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 23 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd November, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 16 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 23rd November, 5-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 54 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 22nd to 9 P.M. of the 23rd November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	6 19	0 1
„ Galle	25 29	2 28
„ Kurrachee	1 34	0 4
„ Madras	2 0	0 11

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 22nd Nov., 9-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Nov., 3 P.M. Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd Nov., 5 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Nov., 9-40 P.M. From America, via Russia, 23rd Nov., 5-10 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s. to £3
	Seed	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 18s. 9d. to £2 19s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrobolns & Coir bills	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		5 annas to 10 p. bar nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Oriental (s)	Smith	Calcutta, Oct. 31.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Curme	Suez, Nov. 8.
	Rajito (s)	Coolaris	Gepon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.
	British Princess	Brown	Calcutta.
	Lo ista	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship Sir Walter Scott, to Liverpool.

Ship Malableshwar, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

NOV.

ARRIVAL.

20 Ellen Bates ... ... Stewart ... Bombay, Oct. 16.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 23rd, 1-45 P.M.—H. M. S. Glasgow sailed for Colombo this evening.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

British Monarch, 20 cases oilmanstores and 24 cases hams and bacon, M. Burjorjee & Sons.

Sir Walter Scott, 25 cases writing slates, A. A. Symon; 404 cases soap, A. Burjorjee & Co.; 50 packages hardware and 2 packages earthenware, R. Scrabjee & Co.; 13 cases oilmanstores, R. Cowasjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Anazi, 15 cases claret, Payne & Co.

British Consul, 15 cases port wine, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Jumna, 2 cases claret, 39 cases cognac, and 17 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

British Monarch, 2 cases varnish, R. L. Southern & Co.; 200 cases whetstones, Volkart Brothers; 17 cases toys and 1 case hardware, B. Sazba & Co.

Saladin, 15 cases eau de cologne, A. C. Gumpert & Co.; 30 cases oilmanstores, R. Sazba & Co.

Bagdad, s, 5 cases tobacco, The L. A. & A. Co.

Algonquin, 4 cases point of sores, T. Addodally & Co.

Ispahan, s, 22 cases oilmanstores, Bull & Co.; 10 cases brass sheets, The L. A. & A. Co.; 4 cases cheese and 4 cases bacon, J. Nowrojee; 36 cases medicine, R. L. Southern, & Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 340 bunches and 837 bars of British iron, T. E. Framjee; 32 barrels firecl.y, H. Allibhoy; 6 cases hardware, D. Canjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 250 bales cotton, N. Poonjarum; 2 cases deer horns and skins, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 34 bales coir yarn, P. Eduljee.

Victoria Cross, 112 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee; 51 bales cotton, L. Ladumsey; 34 bales cotton, B. Malls; 200 bales cotton, N. Bonvangee; 100 bales cotton, K. Bhowanjee; 50 bales cotton, W. Nursee; 50 bales cotton, P. Varsee; 48 bales cotton, M. Hasmaz.

Princess Regent, 58 bales cotton, L. Gokerda & Co.; 160 cwts. horns, H. N. Mahomed.

Rede after, s, 149 bales cotton, N. Bhimjee; 120 bales cotton Finlay, Muir & Co.; 5 bales cotton, P. Jamsetjee; 25 bales cotton, . Veerjee.

Stephenson, s, 60 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 47 case hinghis, L. Dattoo; 100 bales cotton, D. Mooljee; 15 bales wool, D. Ruttonsy; 25 bales cotton, L. Purbooddas; 10 bales cotton, D. Ruttonsy; 56 bales cotton, A. Munjee; 44 bales wool, V. Dewchund; 30 bales hides and skins, H. M. C. F. Momed & Co; 14 bales cotton, S. S. Sassoon; 20 bales skins, H. Nanna and Co; 25 bales skins, B. L. Southern & Co; 17 bundles oculus indicus, D. Essack; 16 cases hides, P. Assur; 5 bales wool, D. Ruttonsey.

British Princess, 18 bundles cotton, H. S. Esna.

Tanjore, s, 92 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co; 45 bales cotton, V. Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore, s, 4 bales skins, D. Esmaljee; 2 bales silk, W Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore, s, 100 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Tanjore, s, 60 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore, s, 65 bags black pepper, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca, s, 205 bales cotton, H. Khetsee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Cowden, Lieutenant, 76th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Bangalore.

Crawford, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bands.

Fleming, Quartermaster, Hydrabadad Contingent, on furlough, from Hingolee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 23.

Oliver, Captain, Bombay Invalid Department, on furlough, to Tasmania.

Sladen, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Calcutta.

Wathin, Lieutenant, 23rd N. L. I., on leave, to Poona.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 22nd November, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave o absence:—

Maj Wakefield, 83rd Regt, for 7 days from the 23rd inst, on station leave.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under rule 9 of the furl regs of 1868:—Capt A J Doig, S C, Dep Settlement Officer, Right Bank Survey, Sind.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under the furl regs of 1868:—Cap A Goldney, Ben S C.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years under the furl reg of 1868:—Asst Surg R C Sanders, Ben Med Establishment.

Capt T Oliver, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Australia, with leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate, under the furl regs of 1796.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, under the furl regs of 1868:—Surg A D Campbell, Ben Med Service, for two years; Lt R Beavan, Ben S C, for one year.

Lt Col J H Henderson, S C, Supt of Police, Poona district, is allowed furlough in India, from 20th Nov 1871 to 1st Jan 1872, under para 1 of G O No 510, dated 19th July 1871.

G G O No 690 of 12th Oct is cancelled, and Capt H Tolloch, Roy (M-d) Engs has been allowed to proceed to Europe on the residue of the two years' furlough granted to him by the Mad Govt in their G O No 103, dated 25th May 1870.

Maj R M Bonnor, S C, has been appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmednuggur district, vice Capt Daniel, or until further orders.

Lt Col H F Disbrowe, S C, Political Supt, Pahlenpoor, is allowed an extension for three months of the furlough in India granted him by G. O. No. 716, dated 25th Oct 1871.

Capt P J F Henslowe, Cadre 3rd European Regt, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for 12 months, under the furl regs of 1868; nine days being under rule 13, and the remainder under rule 14.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure, about the 30th prox., under rule 9 of the furl regs of 1868: Lt Col J Miles, S C, 2nd in Command 10th Regt N I.

The services of Capt A P Carrie, 3rd Light Cavalry, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The following order is confirmed:—

Bombay District Order, dated 14th Nov 1871, directing Staff Surg J W Hulseberg, in medical charge Colaba Sanitarium, to perform the duties of Dep Insp Genl British Medical Service, Presidency Circle, in addition to his own, vice Staff Surg Maj White, C B, proceeded to England.

The following adjustments of rank and promotion in the Commissariat Dept are made:—

Adjustments of Rank.—Sub-Conductor William Kirkpatrick to rank from the 3rd Aug. 1870, vice Elder, deceased.

Sub-Conductor Cornelius Greany to rank from the 19th Oct 1870, vice Hogan, remanded.

Promotion—Sergt and Acting Sub-Conductor from the 3rd June 1871, vice Cameron, promoted.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year under the furl regs of 1868:—Asst Apothecary D Duffy of the Ben Sub Medl Dept.

The Rt Hon the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to rule that Hospital Assts shall be allowed on board ship, in voyages between port and port, a screened berth 7' x 4', similarly with Native Commissioned Officers.

The Government of India has decided that the period within which soldiers' widows and orphans embarking for England receive the gratuities sanctioned in G G O No 582, of 12th June 1867, shall be extended from six to twelve months from date of casualty.

The Govt of India have ruled that where masonry drains are not needed, the surface drainage of the Lines of Native Troops should be constructed by the troops occupying the lines, but when masonry drains are required they should be constructed by the P W D at the cost of the State.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furl regs of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a Medl Board in England:—Lt A P Wilkinson, Gen List, Mad Inf.

The unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted to Major G J Prescott, S C, by G O No. 715 of 1869, is cancelled from the 7th Novr, the date of that officer's return to duty.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furl regs of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a Medl Board in England:—Capt E H T Tyndall, S C.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

Lt G B Hewett, having returned to duty from sick leave, was appointed to the command of H M's steam vessel Dalhousie from the 18th May 1871, vice Campbell, absent on medical certificate, who reverts to the command of his former vessel, the Hugh Rose.

Capt A Campbell, on sick leave, is hereby appointed to the temporary command of H M's gun boat Hugh Rose, from the 18th May 1 71.

Consequent on the absence of Capt Campbell on medical certificate, Capt William Guthrie to be Acting Commander of the gun boat Hugh Rose, from the 18th May 1871, until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, CS, has been placed under the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Capt A W Phillips, Asst Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azum Bulwantrao Krishna, Acting Mamletdar of talooka Shreegonda, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the second class in the Ahmednuggur district.

Mr Gundhur Wiswanath Gokhle assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, on the 2nd instant.

Mr Mudun Shricrishnaji assumed charge of this appointment as Acting Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 16th instant.

Dept H S Daniel to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Poona dist during the absence of Lt Col Henderson, on leave, or until further orders.

Maj R M Bonnor to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmednuggur dist, vice Capt Daniel, or until further orders.

Mr J E Murphy, Acting Asst Judge of Surat, is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act XIV. of 1869.

Azum Dinkur Mahadeo, Head Carkoon of talooka Poonundhur, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the second class in the Poona district.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to declare that the appointments of the following Sub Judges have been substantive, *pro tem.*, from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Balwunt, Acting Sub Judge, second class, second grade, Penn, 9th Oct 1871.

Rao Saheb Wamonrao Ganesh Bukhle, Acting Sub Judge, second class, third grade, Moorbad, 5th Oct 1871.

Azum Sudasheo Wassudeo, Mahalkurree of Kunlalla, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the second class in the Sattara district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F R S Wyllie to act as Asst Comr in Sind, and Branch Insp Genl of Registration in that province.

Mr N B Beyts, Deputy Supt, Gujarat Revenue Survey, is allowed fifteen months' sick leave, under section 11 and clause 1 of section 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

Mr W Woodward, CS, having returned to the Presidency on the 23th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the furlough for twenty-one months allowed to him under Govt Orders, dated 4th Feb 1870 and 16th Oct 1871, is cancelled.

Mr J H Merritt is appointed to act as Cotton Insp at Bombay, for Mr Turner, during the latter's absence in Gujarat.

Mr J L Johnston, acting Second Asst Collr of Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 48 days, instead of six weeks, already granted to him under date the 4th inst.

Mr S W Tyndall Depy Collr in Sind, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on the 23th ultimo, the unexpired portion of his sick leave, viz, from 29th idem to 3rd instant, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment in Sind.

Mr E M H Fulton acted as Second Asst Collr of Ahmedabad from 10th July to 14th Oct, 1871 both days inclusive.

Dewan Parcomull acted as first class Depy Collr and Mag of Hyderabad, from 18th April to 4th July 1871.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Under section 11 of Bombay Act II of 1865, Mr T C Hope, C S, is appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, until the alteration of the Municipal Act, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1871.—The following gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi:—Mr W H Cumming; Mr A W P Mark, Supery Asst Supt, Rev Sur, S M Country; Mr G C Aitken, head master of the High School in Oomrawutee, East Berar; and L F C Symonds, BA, Supery Asst Supt, Rev Sur, S M Country.

Mr A Rogers has been allowed two months' privilege leave from the 11th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Irrigation Branch.)

Mr J E Whitting, C E, received charge of the office of the Ex ing for Irrigation, Sholapore, from Mr H B Parry on the afternoon of the 18th October 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F R S Wyllie is appointed to act as Educational Inspec or in Sind, during the absence of Mr J G Moore, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr F B Girdlestone are replaced at the disposal of the Go-t of India, in the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr T C Hope, Collector of Surat, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the 12th inst.

Messrs J L Johnston and C R Evans respectively delivered over and received charge of the Coll and Mag of Colaba on the 14 instant, before office hours.

Mr J R Middleton and Capt F P Bartholomew respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Supt of Police, Dharwar, on the 8th inst, in the forenoon.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three Months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

IRVING—November 17th, at Calcutta, Mrs. George Irving, of a son.

SAUNDERS—November 17th, at Fort William, the wife of Captain Henry G. Saunders, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

D'CUNHA—November 16th, at Madras, Mr. Daniel D'Cunha, aged 68 years and 2 months.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1871.

THE Government of Bombay, which is so preternaturally active just now that a daily journalist can hardly keep pace with it, has published an elaborate defence, the text of which we set before our readers yesterday, of its resolution to go on building the new Colaba Lighthouse on a site which has been condemned by all nautical critics. A dispassionate examination of Colonel Kennedy's letter shows that this defence is based mainly on this assertion, that "in the opinion of many it would be a *positive* "*disadvantage*" to select a deep water site for the Lighthouse instead of that actually fixed upon. Now, we venture to say that nowhere can Colonel Kennedy find, in the course of the protracted discussions on this subject from which in his letter he makes copious and skilfully selected extracts, one syllable of justification for the statement that there could be any possible "disadvantage" in placing the light at the extreme verge of the South West Prong. On the contrary, all the witnesses whom Colonel Kennedy himself quotes as once giving testimony in favour of his own site were unanimous in recording their adhesion to the principle that for the protection of shipping the further out the light is the better, and they were only deterred by considerations of expense and of the difficulty of getting good foundations in deep water from recommending the site which is approved of the shipmasters to-day. Admiral Sullivan, for instance, in his paper on the lighting of Bombay Harbour, lays it down as the first principle that the light should be as near as possible to the danger. To the same effect the Bombay Commission of 1862 reported, "if the Lighthouse is re- "moved to the low water mark of the Prongs, it "will still be at a considerable distance from "the extreme point of the danger it is intended "to indicate." This was the main reason, indeed, why the Commission refused to sanction Captain Barker's project for the removal of the Colaba light to the site the new Lighthouse is being built upon. They did not think the change was worth the money it would cost. So again Mr. Parkes in his report of 1864 expressly guards himself against being supposed to concur in the opinion of the Public Works Department with regard to where the site should be chosen. He says, "it is not within my province to discuss "the various nautical arguments which have been "brought forward;" and he simply reported on the question whether the site fixed for the foundation was a good one for building upon or not.

And here it is necessary to remark that the question where the Lighthouse will do most good is one for nautical men alone to determine, and that no positive opinion on the subject had been given by any practical men till Captain Henry drew up a few months since a memorial which was signed by forty-one Captains of steamers frequenting the port of Bombay. Captain Barker, indeed, eleven years ago, did submit his idea of putting the Lighthouse on the middle of the Prong to a number of captains of ships; but in those days the scheme of lighting Bombay Harbour was in its infancy, and sea faring men, having nothing to look at but a plan, no doubt readily acquiesced in the desirability of a project drawn up by a man of Captain Barker's reputation. In those days the lighthouse on Kennery Island had not yet been built; and, if Colonel Kennedy had read carefully the memorial lately presented to Government, he would have found that the principal argument urged against putting the Lighthouse where he has determined to put it is that it will be so placed with reference to the Kennedy Lighthouse that the Captains of ships entering the Harbour will be unable to take proper cross bearings. It is obvious that a shipmaster who might have thought ten years ago that a proposed lighthouse looked very well on a plan may alter his opinion considerably when he sees the monstrosity rising before his eyes, and can ascertain by actual observation that it will be of no use whatever to him as a guide to shape his course into Bombay Harbour. Colonel Kennedy has the bad taste to suggest sneeringly in his letter that the opinion of the memorialists may not be that of independent men, because the majority of them are Captains of P & O. steamers, and would therefore be very likely to sign any memorial drawn up by the superintendent; but we do not know where the Secretary to the Public Works Department could expect to get better or more trustworthy authorities to decide the question where the lights of Bombay harbour ought to be placed than the men commanding the steamers which make the most frequent passages in and out of the harbour in the course of each year.

Putting aside, however, the memorial, which in our opinion ought to be sufficient to set at rest any doubt as to where the site should be, let us see what opinion the Harbour Board has pronounced upon this question. Colonel Kennedy taunts the Board with inconsistency in its utterances on the subject, but from the very beginning the nautical members of the Board would have preferred a lighthouse in deep water, though they hesitated to recommend it on account of the expenses. Mr. Russel Aitken put the matter fairly and with moderation in his recorded dissent from the views of the Committee appointed by Government in 1867. He said, "The lighthouse on Mr. Parkes' site would probably under most circumstances be a sufficient protection for the shipping, yet it is a matter to be decided by nautical men whether an extra sum of Rs. 1,35,000 might not be well expended in placing the lighthouse a mile and quarter seaward of Mr. Parkes' site." Mr. Ormiston also was at that time in favour of a deep water site "if a suitable bottom could be found for the lighthouse." The Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, to whom the question was referred, declared that they "certainly could not recommend the erection of a fairway light." But this opinion, though entitled to great weight, is overborne by that of nautical men on the spot, and it does not justify in any degree Colonel Kennedy's allegation that it would be "a positive disadvantage" to have a fairway light. Acting on the recommendation of the Elder Brethren, the Government in June 1867 declared the question of the site to be "finally settled," and from that day to this, a period of four years, the Harbour Board has been in vain endeavouring to reverse this unfortunate decision. Colonel Kennedy says that "had Captain Henry's advice and that of the gentlemen who have signed the petition been offered earlier, and at a time when it would have been of practical value, it would most certainly have received careful attention." Well, Captain Henry has been a member of the Harbour Board during the last five years, and he and his colleagues, including frequently even the Government members of the Board, have protested over and over again to no purpose against the resolution of Government to build the Lighthouse midway on the Prongs. On June 26, 1867, the Secretary of the Board wrote, "I am further desired to state that the Board consider that, if the lighthouse for the protection of the South-West Prongs is not placed at the extreme end of the danger, the advantages to be derived from it will not be commensurate with the expense of erecting it." On September 7, 1868, the Board again "with very great deference submitted that the half measure proposed was not worth the great outlay of money which it was estimated to cost, and would be a very little better mark for clearing the Prongs than the present lighthouse." On October 17, of the same year, the Government replied to this representation by shutting their eyes to the truth, and saying they were not "disposed any further to delay the work for further discussion, and that they would proceed on the site already determined upon." It would be easy to adduce abundance of other evidence to the same effect, but we have said enough to show that Colonel Kennedy must have all along been aware of the opposition of nautical authorities in Bombay to his pet scheme, and that the petition from the Captains of ships was only presented when it was known that all the appeals of the Harbour Board had failed.

It is useless, we suppose, to ask what possible reason Colonel Kennedy can have for setting his opinion on such a subject in opposition to that of men representing the shipping trade of the Port. The love of opposition for which the Public Works Secretary is unhappily notorious sufficiently explains what in any other man would be considered an unaccountable determination to put the Lighthouse where it is not wanted. He quotes no opinion on his own side of a later date than 1867,—for Captain Pryce, the late Master Attendant, who is the Colonel's solitary witness, expressly says that, if the deep water lighthouse were built, "and another lighthouse were to be "placed on the extreme point of foul ground of "the South-East Prong, the lighting up of the "entrance to the harbour would be indeed "perfect." Nor is there any danger of objection on the score either of expense or of the difficulty of fixing foundations in deep water; for, as we stated some time ago, a competent man is willing to do the work for less than the light house now in progress will cost. But Colonel Kennedy has chosen to make the matter a personal question; and he writes as if it were a point of honour with him to have his own way in spite of reason and authority, and as if Captain Henry and the other memorialists were artful intriguers who had some private end to gain in getting the Colaba lighthouse placed in deep water. Nothing that Colonel Kennedy does or says surprises us; and it is only natural that Public Works Engineers appointed to determine where a lighthouse ought to be placed, should bungle the whole business. They have been these many years trying to learn how to build barracks, the taxpayers know with what result; and is it conceivable that they should be more successful with lighthouses and docks? But what amazes us is that Mr. Ormiston, who really has a reputation to lose, should have been misled into advocating the scheme of the Public Works Department in opposition to the known wishes of, we do not hesitate to say, every man in Bombay who is qualified to give an opinion on the question of the lighting of Bombay harbour. Are we to reckon among the calamities that the transfer of the Elphinstone property to the State has brought upon Bombay the perversion of the once independent and far-sighted Mr. Ormiston into a mere servant of Government? The new lighthouse has been spoken of as Kennedy's Folly, but there are so many follies to be laid to the charge of the Public Works Secretary, that it would be invidious to make a distinction, and we should prefer, giving credit where credit is due, to speak henceforth of the Colaba failure as Ormiston's Folly.

IF Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos thinks that he has a grievance against us for having neglected to review his book of "Travels in India," a copy of which has adorned our editorial table for some time past, he has, undoubtedly, a very just appreciation of what is due to him as an author, and is

and who was found lying on the road quite drunk on Wednesday. He was removed to his place where he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that the man died by apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

ANOTHER BATCH OF PERSIAN PARSEES.—On Tuesday eighteen Persian Parsees arrived in Bombay from Bunder Abas by the bugalow Falool Salam. Twenty-four embarked, but six died on the voyage, and the eighteen who arrived here have been taken to the Chowpatty Dharamsalla. Among those who arrived, are two little girls, whose parents died on board, and consequently much sympathy has been felt towards them. Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit has provided these poor people with clothing.

MURDER OF A WIFE.—At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, the other day, the case of the Queen vs. Sakharam Balla was disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmednuggur, before N. M. W. Daniell, Esq., Acting Session Judge, the accused, aged about twenty-five years, by caste a cultivator, committed for trial by A. H. Spry, Esq., full-power magistrate of the district of Ahmednuggur, was charged under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, committed at Jalaggaum, talooka Jamkheir, in the district of Ahmednuggur, on or about 5th August 1871, by causing the death of his wife Rae. After fully weighing the facts of the case, the Session Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The High Court gave the following judgment:—"Taking the facts to be as stated in evidence, the Court thinks that there was not any intention to cause death, nor any intention of causing such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, nor any knowledge on the part of the prisoner that he was likely to cause death. The Court therefore alters the conviction to one under section 304A Indian Penal Code, and reduces the sentence to one of rigorous imprisonment for two years."

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st November, was 327, being 6 less than in the preceding week, 16 more than the total of the week ending 22nd November 1870, and 36 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 8 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Resp. System.	Dig. System.	Circulate and Urinary.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including cases not specified above).	Tot. reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Fort, Southern	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,236	...	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	14	...
Esplanade	7,589	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Market	75,402	...	7	...	4	...	3	1	...	15	...
Mandvee	41,152	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	15	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	15	...	3	...	2	...	1	24	...
Combarkharee	63,020	1	14	...	2	...	2	...	...	27	...
Dongree	60,256	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Bhobeetalao	71,195	...	5	...	3	1	2	...	1	17	...
Khumpawaree	22,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Bhoolesswur	50,282	...	15	...	3	...	1	...	...	28	...
Kharalaho	39,454	...	8	...	1	1	2	...	...	18	...
Koombharwara	23,885	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...
Khetwaree	29,177	...	8	...	2	1	...	...	...	13	...
Girgaum	31,569	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cheapatee	6,184	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Walkeshwar	10,094	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Malabarhill	9,144	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	10	2
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kennatheepoora	25,454	...	17	1	4	1	2	1	...	48	...
Parel	7,002	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...
Scoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sion	13,059	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Mahim	19,459	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	1	12	1
Worlee	10,211	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	1	...	16	...
Bombay	816,562	2	146	2	32	22	26	6	...	327	8
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		2	115	8	31	12	32	4	...	291	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Resp. System.	Dig. System.	Circulate and Urinary.	Total (including cases not specified above).	Tot. reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	10	2	...	1	1	22	...	...
Brahmin	...	6	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Lingait	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THE ALUNDEE FAIR.—The contract for taxing the pilgrims per head at the rate of one and two annas, has been sold for two thousand and five hundred rupees. The fair commences on the 7th December next.—*Ibid.*

THE MAHABLESHWUR CHURCH.—We understand that the Public Works Department have commenced with the alterations and improvements in the chancel of the church, and will by the next season have the beautifully coloured glass windows completed.—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—On Tuesday night we had a very smart shower of rain, but yesterday the clouds cleared up, and last night it was a brilliant moonlight. We are glad to state that the price of grain in the market has decreased to some extent. By the fall of rain in several districts, the harvest of gram and wheat will be very good.—*Ibid.*

SALE OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE AT MAHABLESHWUR.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor, who had built a large and commodious bungalow at Mahableshwur about two years ago, with the cost of nearly a lac of rupees, has been sold to the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C. S I., for the sum of sixty thousand rupees. This bungalow is one of the finest and largest at the hill stations, with a very large and extensive compound attached to it, and commands a magnificent view.—*Ibid.*

CONVICTION OF DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Monday last the hearing of the case of Dorabjee Hormusjee Chinoy, the late jailor, commenced before the jury, and R. H. Pinhey, Esquire, the Session Judge. Messrs. Branson and Starling, barristers-at-law, arrived from Bombay on the previous evening, the former on behalf of the Crown prosecution, and the latter on behalf of the defence. The first charge was against the accused for receiving one thousand rupees from one Jeetmull Choobchund, a Marwaree, who was then in jail, and who was released from the jail on the above sum being received by the accused, as fine. This charge occupied the whole of the day until a late hour at night. After hearing the statements of the witness for defence, the jury retired for a short time, and a verdict of guilty was pronounced. As it was then about nine o'clock, the accused on bail was at once sent to jail. The following day the remaining three charges were to have been heard, but the accused pleaded guilty to all the three of them, and leant upon the mercy of the Court. The Session Judge sentenced the accused on the first charge, the verdict of guilty being returned by the jury, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of two thousand rupees in default he is to be further imprisoned for one year. On the second charge he was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. For the third, fourth, and fifth charges he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges. All the above mentioned sentences are to run concurrently from the date of the passing of the sentence.—*Ibid.*

THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT POONA.—The Parsee Tower of Silence is in a very dilapidated condition and great inconvenience is felt by those who are obliged to go there during the rainy season, inasmuch as the road is very broken. But we are very glad to hear that our respected townsman, Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, is taking measures to get it repaired with the sanction of the owner. If Mr. Ardaseer carries out this design, he will confer a great boon on the Parsees of Poona, and will, we are sure, be rewarded by the gratitude of the Parsee community here. Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia seems to be continually thinking of how he may employ his wealth for the benefit of others.—*Deccan Herald.*

CLERGYMEN'S DAILY WORK.—If all ecclesiastical persons and personages in England were compelled to keep truthful accounts of their stewardships, the results would be very wonderful. In the North things seem to be little better, for, with reference to such a plan, the *Scotsman* says:—For a clergyman, we should in many cases have something like this:—"Monday. Breakfast in bed. Read newspaper most of forenoon. Called on Miss Jones. Conversed an hour with her on conversation of Jews. Had wine with her. Called on Mrs. Smith, to ask about her toothache. Told me how much she enjoyed part of yesterday's sermon, which made her cry. Had brandy-and-water with her. Went to Presbytery and spent five delightful hours in pro-cension of Robinson for heresy of free salvation. Dined with old Grippy. Grouse overdone, but claret fair. Home. Studied hard an hour, with scissors, on Spurgeon, Newman, and Theodore Parker. Elder called to speak about glebe. Gave him toddy. Hallelujah." In the case of the bona-fide acting elder of course, the entries would be shorter, such as the following, perhaps:—"Sabbath. Stood at plate twenty-five minutes in all, forenoon and afternoon. Three buttons, two shopkeepers' tokens, and a bad shilling in collection. Minister looked in at night. Anxious about glebe. Toddy. Amen."

HIGH COURT.—24TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

298-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Advocate General, at the relation of Premjee Ludha vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Dallas and Lynch.

757-69—C. Tyabjee—Poonjarala'l Khooshceram vs. Sewlall Motecal—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

743-70—Leathes and Crawford—Atmaram Bappoo Dulvi vs. Moroba Soonderjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

LONG CAUSES.

306-70—Leathes and Crawford—Moraba Shreedhurjee vs. Cassibai and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

838-68—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Nowrojee Eduljee and others vs. Moorarjee Goculdass—C. Tyabjee.

779-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Bhowan Hurban and others vs. Bhowanjee Mallsey and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

835-70—J. Gopal—Padasai Dhanjee vs. Mohanjee Nanjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

891-70—Jefferson and Payne—Thacker Soonderjee Walljee and others vs. Jusraj Vijpall and others—C. Tyabjee.

893-70—Shapurjee and Thackurdass—Buckore Govindjee vs. Vallej Mahomed Khan M—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

927-70—Shamrao Pandurang—Trecumdass Dinnanathjee vs. Nanabhoy Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s. s. ORIENTAL, Captain H. B. Smith, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Assistant Surgeon Wan, Captain Sandy, Major Raitt, and twelve deck passengers.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Indus, which was to sail from Calcutta on Tuesday:—

For Madras—Captain Waterhouse and native male servant, Col. Tennant and native male servant.

For Melbourne—Miss Palmer, Mr. Henry Swayne.

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Allkins, Captain and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, two Misses Scott, Mr. Scott and three children, Mrs. Guest, Mr. C. Hudson, and Mr. Andrews.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

NOVEMBER.	HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
	H. M.	FT. IN.	H. M.	FT. IN.
23 Thursday	0 7 m	4 2	6 1	0 5 m
	0 38 m	4 2	6 32	0 10
	1 9 a	4 2	7 3	0 15
	1 40 a	4 2	7 35	0 20
24 Friday	2 13 a	4 2	8 8	0 25
	2 46 a	4 2	8 42	0 30
	3 20 a	4 2	9 17	0 35
	3 56 a	4 2	9 54	0 40
25 Saturday	4 33 a	4 2	10 34	0 45
	5 13 a	4 2	11 18	0 50
	5 56 a	4 1	12 8 m	0 55
	6 46 a	4 0	1 6	0 59
26 Sunday	7 44 a	3 11	2 14	1 0
	8 52 a	3 9	3 31	0 59
	10 11 a	3 8	4 54	0 57
	11 32 a	3 11	6 13	0 54
27 Monday	0 9 m	3 11	7 24	0 50
	1 19 a	3 11	8 26	0 45
	2 19 a	3 11	9 20	0 40
	3 11 a	3 11	10 7	0 35
28 Tuesday	0 7 m	6 1	5 38 m	3 2
	11 39 m	3 9	6 5 m	3 1
	0 38 a	3 8	6 32	3 0
29 Wednesday	1 10 a	3 6	6 58 a	2 11
	1 42 a	3 5	7 25 a	2 10
	2 15 a	3 4	7 53 a	2 9
	2 50 a	3 3	8 23 a	2 8
30 Thursday	3 28 a	3 2	8 56 a	2 7
	4 11 a	3 1	9 34 a	2 6
	5 0 a	3 1	10 20 a	2 6
	5 57 a	3 1	11 15 a	2 6
	7 3 a	3 2	12 20 a	2 7

Full M. on—27th, 6h. 43m a.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP SHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M.'s TROOP SHIP EUPHRATES, Captain C. T. Curme, arrived yesterday from England, with the 54th Regiment, and details on board. The names of officers brought by her are the same as those we published yesterday.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON IN THE COLABA COLLECTORATE.

IN the talookas of Alibag and Penn, the fall of rain was not sufficient, and the crops suffered considerably for want of it. In the talookas of Roha, Mangaon, and Mhar, it was moderately sufficient, and the crops were in good condition. The fall of rain throughout the collectorate, except in the talookas of Alibag and Penn, had been moderately sufficient, and the crops were generally in good condition. In the talookas of Alibag and Penn, the rain-fall had been insufficient, and the crops have suffered considerably; also in the talooka of Mangoan the crops have slightly suffered owing to unseasonable fall of rain. The state of public health was good in the talookas of Alibag, Penn, and Mhar, except in the village Parmachi, where cholera appeared, and one case occurred. Fever and cattle disease prevailed in the talooka of Roha and Mangoan talookas; also an attack of the epidemic in the Roha talooka. Cholera appeared for a short time in one village of the Mhar talooka.

The following season reports are published by the Acting Cotton Commissioner:—

ALIBAG, 22nd Nov.—Rain 1 inch 35 cents; good prospects for cold weather crops. Cotton slightly injured, prices unaltered.

KAIRA, 21st.—Rain 2 inches 35 cents; early crops generally good, late being sown. Cotton prospects good. Jowaree 12 seers.

BROACH, 22nd.—Rain 1 inch 62 cents; early crops, except bajree, generally sprouted, late prospects good. Cotton prospects good. Bajree 11 seers.

SURAT, 22nd.—Rain 1 inch 61 cents; less at other places, except Olpar, where 1 inch 95 cents fell. Early crops suffered greatly, but in few places, recent rain improved jowaree crops. Late sown, recent rain generally improved by them. Cotton prospects good.

TANNA, 22nd.—Rain 1 inch 18 cents. Yield from crops moderate. Cotton not sown. Rice from 7 to 12 seers.

COLABA, 20th.—Rain 1 inch 4 cents, calculated to cause injury to grain now being collected; cutting operations of early crops under progress. Rubbee crops commenced to be sown in some places. Cotton prospects moderately good. Rice 10½ seers.

KHANDEISH, 22nd.—Rain 72 cents. Early and late crops in middling state. Cotton prospects not good. Bajree 13 seers.

NASSICK, 22nd.—Rain 36 cents. Early crops partially failed, late crops unsown in parts. Bajree 8 seers, rice 6.

AHMEDNUGGUR, 22nd.—Rain 89 cents. Bajree 12 seers. Late crops partially improving.

BELGAUM, 22nd.—Rain 1 inch 5 cents. Early crops partially withered, late ones good. Cotton crops promising. Jowaree 17 seers 40 tolas.

POONA.—Report not received.

SHOLAPORE, 22nd.—No rain. Late crops suffering. Cotton prospects unfavourable. Jowaree 14 seers.

SATTARA, 22nd.—Rain 1 inch 13 cents. Early crops reaped, late crops middling. Cotton plants just budding. Prospects not good if more rain does not fall. Bajree and jowaree 13 seers.

KULLADGHEE, 21st.—No rain. Early and late crops middling. Cotton middling. Jowaree 15 seers.

RUTNAGHERRY.—Report not received.

CANARA, 21st.—Rain 2 inches 84 cents. Crops average. Rice 11 seers.

DHARWAR.—Report not received.

KURRACHEE, 21st.—Rain 2 cents. Inundation crops good. Rubbee sowing operation in progress. Cotton prospects indifferent. Wheat 11 seers, and rice 8½ seers.

SHIKARPORE, 22nd.—No rain. Grain crop good. Harvest continues. Cotton fair. Wheat 15 seers per rupee.

UPPER FRONTIER, (Sind), 22nd.—No rain. Cotton prospects good. Rubbee sowing commenced. Bajree above 10 seers.

RAJKOTE, 22nd.—Rain 3 inches 80 cents. Early crops suffered from late rains. Cotton prospects middling. Bajree 10 seers.

WUDWAN (including Gogo, Dhollera, and Dhundooka), 22nd.—Rain 3 inches 31 cents. Early grain seriously damaged. Late partly sown benefited. Cotton prospects improved; prices unaltered.

BARODA, 22nd.—Rain 99 cents. Grain prospects unfavourable. Cotton prospects seemingly good. Bajree 23 pounds.

SURAT, 22nd.—No rain since 17th; thunder and lightning, stormy. Cotton prospects good. Early crops slightly damaged. Weather cooler.

BROACH, 22nd.—Rain 2 inches 2 cents, crops in good condition. Cotton prospects improved. Jowaree 21, wheat 22, bajree 24 seers.

MALLIGAUM, 22nd.—Rain 2 inches 5 cents. Prospects of rubbee improved. Cotton unpromising. Bajree 8 seers. Price falling.

DHURRUNGAUM, 22nd.—No rain since last Sunday evening (19th). Late crop prospects more favourable, the price of grain slightly reduced.

S. M. COUNTRY, 22nd.—Cotton progressing well generally. Rain wanted in places, especially North-Eastern districts. Hot close weather. Early crops cutting, late promising. Cotton still improving. Grain prices steady.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) 22nd.—Plants healthy, picking favourable; 19th, thunder and rain, damaged nothing here: from other districts no report. Weather cool.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

Mr. F. Turner, Acting District Cotton Inspector for Guzerat, has submitted the following report up the 21st inst.:—

"SURAT.—During the past week, from 15th to 21st, no rain has fallen, but there are heavy dews; weather still keeps very close and warm; cotton plants looking very healthy; those that were injured by the heavy rain are putting forth fresh buds. The grain crops are greatly improved. The cultivators are of opinion that the expected crop will be larger than that of last year.

"Ginned cotton Rs. 220, churka cotton Rs. 10. Grain; rice uncleaned 38 per gallie, bajree Rs. 48 per do, jowaree Rs. 52 per do, wheatgiks, 60 per 3 maunds.

"BROACH.—Altogether 2 inches of rain have fallen during the last ten days; heavy clouds are still about. The wheat, gram, and other grain crops will be greatly improved by the rain. The early-sown cotton fields, which have flowered, are slightly injured; but the late-sown ones are greatly improved.

"Old ginned cotton Rs. 234 per candy
"New do. Rs. 241 per candy."

"JUMBOOSER & AMBOOR TALOOKAS.—Weather cloudy. On the 17th a small quantity of rain fell. Cotton fields healthy; also grain crops; heavy dews are falling.

"Ginned cotton Rs. 229 per candy.
"Gamtee do. ,, 210 do."

"UNKLESER & HANSOTE TALOOKAS.—No rain during the past week. Slight damage done to the early cotton plants, but the late ones are looking well. The cotton plants are podding."

"AHMEDABAD & KAIRA.—Rain fell on the 12th and 13th, and on the 17th heavy showers Weather cloudy. Cotton crops are healthy, and looking very green; wheat and grain crops are being sown; dews falling."

"VEERUMGAUM.—A small quantity of rain has fallen during the past week; heavy clouds about, accompanied with thunder and lightning on the 18th. Cotton crop healthy; weather improved for the wheat and grain crops. Stored churka cotton is being sold here at Rs. 182 per Bombay candy; every prospect of a good cotton crop."

"DHOLLERA.—During the past week or two her cloudy; a good quantity of rain has fallen. In Dhollera and Dhundooka districts, the early-sown cotton fields, which have flowered and podded, will to some extent be injured, on account of the heavy rain. The grain and wheat crops have greatly benefited by the rain. Cotton per candy Rs. 202 to 204. 2,185 bales were exported during the week ending 11th November 1871."

Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Experiments, Broach, has forwarded the following report up to the 21st instant:—

"Fourteen cents of rain have fallen since the date of last report, which brings up the total for the year to 20·45 inches. This at least represents 25 inches of an ordinary fall on account of its having come so gently. In this respect rain cannot be measured by *quantity* alone, the benefit in fructifying the soil seems to depend as much upon the *rate* which it falls.

"Cotton flowers continue to drop from early fields, and in some places pods have opened prematurely. With the exception of this the crop is in good, fair condition.

"The Surat district has greatly improved since the rain fell, and the price of grain has, I am informed, gone down in consequence.

"The current rates in Broach are as follows":—

	Per Rupee.		Per Rupee.
Jowar	21 seers.	Mug	24 seers.
Bajree	24 ,,	Mut	22 ,,
Wheat	22 ,,	Lang	40 ,,
Toor	16 ,,	Best rice	13 ,,
Gram	24 ,,	Inferior do.	14 ,,
Arud	24 seers.		

KHANDEISH.

The annexed report, up to 20th instant, has been furnished by Mr. C. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector of Khandeish, &c.:—

"During the past week rain appears to have fallen in several parts of this district from the 15th up to date. I have learned that good showers visited Julgaum, Dhoolia, Chobisgaum, &c., and it is probable that they spread over a large area. The sowing of rubbee will now be recommenced where the soil is sufficiently moist. Unfortunately this rain, resulting as it does from local storms, is only partial up to the present, so there is not very much to rejoice at. Nevertheless, prospects are better than they were a week ago. In Malligaum 1 inch has been registered from 16th up to this morning, of which 36 cents fell last night. In the town, 2 miles off, the amount gauged for last night's fall was 78 cents.

"The rain which has fallen in this part of the district will, I think, be sufficient to mature a portion of the late jowaree, gram, &c., but owing to the low quality of the soil, the sowing of rubbee will only be resumed on a small scale, as a much larger quantity of rain is required to prepare the land. The water in the 'pats' supplying irrigated fields is now flowing freely, which, for the present, removes the anxiety felt last week on the score of the fine crops, sugarcane, &c., on Nuwayat land. At present the price of old cotton is Rs. 55 to 56 per pulla, for new cotton, nominally Rs. 58, but there is none in the market at present. The yield of cotton in the Nusseerabad and Veerumgaum talookas is not expected to exceed 2 annas. The price of bajree in this part of the district is now 9 seers, and of jowaree 9 to 10 seers per rupee. This fall is owing to the arrival of supplies from the Central Provinces, &c. In Malligaum bajree is 7 to 8 seers the rupee; wheat, 6½ to 6¾ seers."

SHOLAPORE.

Under date 17th, the Sub-Inspector states that rain seemed likely to fall. The price of cotton had risen to Rs. 52 to 54 per bojah. Jowaree was selling at 4 to 5 seers the rupee. Cotton doceas brought from Goolburga to Sholapore amounted to 5,481. No bales pressed during the week.

Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Experiments, Khandeish, has submitted the following report up to 20th instant:—

"During the past week the weather has been very close and cloudy; a slight shower fell here in the afternoon of the 15th instant, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Another shower fell during the night, but it was very light in this neighbourhood. The rain gauged at Durrumgaum measured only 40 cents. I have not yet ascertained the amount of rain gauged in other localities; however, in the Chopra talook, towards the Taptee, heavy showers are reported to have fallen, and more rubbee is now being sown. Heavy rain is also stated to have fallen in some part of the Nusserabad talook. Yesterday (the 19th) was a very close day, and heavy clouds appeared. About 8 P.M. rain commenced to fall, accompanied with very loud thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. Smart showers appear to have fallen to the south-west of this."

DHURRUNGAUM.

The rain-fall here was very light, as only 23 cents were gauged. As far as I can ascertain, very little injury has been done to the portion of the cotton crop raised from early sowing, while the rain will produce a beneficial effect on the latter sowings, with the exception of those where the plants are already too much dried up, to receive any benefit from it.

"Cotton picking is now going on in a few localities from the earliest made sowings. The cultivators are now in much better spirit, as it seems by no means improbable that we shall have more rain, and this will give them a chance of sowing the rubbee crop in localities where sufficient rain has fallen, so prospects are a little more hopeful than before. A good deal of distress now prevails in several parts of the district, but fortunately, owing to the larger supplies of grain from the North via Jubbulpore, it is likely that the price will not rise much higher than the same as reported previously.

Bajree, 24 seers per Rupee.
Jowaree, 28 ,, ,, do. to the seer.

"The recent showers have scarcely made any difference in the water supply in wells and tanks; any water that remains in the tanks is generally stagnant and not good."

SIND.

Mr. H. Pearson, Acting Cotton Inspector for Sind, writes up to 14th instant as follows:—

"*Lucaca*.—Rain much needed."
"*Gunbulla*.—The cotton crops are not favourable."
"*Hyderabad*.—The cotton crop is not looking well."
"*Tando Mahomed Khan*.—The crops have suffered for want of rain."
"*Mudina*.—Cotton harvest is good."
"*Tando Jam*.—The prospect of the crops are scarcely average on account of continuous drought."
"*Kotree*.—The weather continues very good, rain rife. Cotton brought into Kurrachee by rail is as follows":—

	Mannds.
During October 1871	19,318
,, November 1871	1,000
From January to October 1871	2,59,593
,, ,, 1870	3,50,160

Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Experiments, Sind, has forwarded the following report up to 15th instant:—

"I observe little or no change on the crops here since my last report was written, except that the plants in many fields seem much in want of water—a want which cannot be supplied as the canals are now dry. Picking is the general work in the fields at present. The pods are now opening fast, and in most cases not a bit badly.

"On the experimental farm we are still watering the fields near the Mahmood-Gharra branch of the river. Picking cotton and cleaning grain is however our main work.

"With regard to the weather what wind we have had has generally been from a northerly direction. The day temperature is only about 3 deg. lower than it was two weeks ago; the night is colder by between 9 and 10.

"Health of both man and beast is said to be generally good.

"Price of cotton unaltered this week."

A. T. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Comr. and Inspector-in-Chief,
Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1871. Cotton Department.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

FROM a statement of cotton issued by the Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General, we learn that cotton shipped from Bombay to foreign external and Indian ports, during the month of October last, amounted to 1,89,47,404 lbs. (48,398½ bales), valued at Rs. 53,65,446. Of the above 1,56,60,681 lbs., of the value of Rs. 44,42,566, were shipped to Liverpool, 11,35,624 lbs., of the value of Rs. 3,23,620, to Havre; 78,400 lbs., valued at Rs. 26,500, to Marseilles; 7,90,272 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,27,328, to Trieste; 5,63,360 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,48,935, to Genoa; 3,89,200 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,07,000, to Odessa; and 3,29,840 lbs., of the value of Rs. 89,500, to Hongkong.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

FROM a cotton statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that cotton shipped from ports in Sind to London, during the month of October last, amounted to 16,66,207 lbs. (4,347 bales) valued at Rs. 4,22,460.

INSOLVENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Etcharam Coobair and Doolub Coobair, goldsmiths.
Kesoo Cumma, a petty broker.
Eduljee Manockjee, a broker.
Dinshaw Framjee Dawar, a photographer.
Dossabhoy Jeevanjee, a manager in the firm of Messrs. Ederjee Pestonjee & Co.
Witoba Ramchunder, a clerk in the Oriental Press.
Soorujmun Pranjeewun, a general merchant.
Hudeejee Ladha, a broker.
Pinjara Hasum Mocajee, and Pinjara Lutiff Hasum, dealers in sheep tripe.
Heerjeebhoy Eduljee, lately a servant in the employ of Limjee Manockjee.
Shaik Dawoodjee Baboojee, a cart driver.
Bartholomeo Pereira, a fitter.
Agostinho Affonço, a tailor.

AWKWARD QUESTIONS TO A SCOTCH MINISTER.—The Presbytery of Irvine have put some awkward questions to the Rev. Alexander Webster, of the Laigh Kirk, Kilmarnock:—1. Did you make a statement from the pulpit anent the ordinary church-door collections, that you did not know how the collections were disposed of, and that, therefore, you never gave anything yourself? 2. Did you say from the pulpit that the Low Church of Kilmarnock was like the city of Paris—it was damned from the want of a leader—adding that you were only minister of the second charge? 3. Did you at a concert in the Temperance Hall suggest and prompt the singing of a song entitled 'Tibby and the Laird?' 4. Did you at any of your penny-reading entertainments in the Temperance Hall speak of the 'conversation of the devil,' causing loud laughter among the audience, and which expression was severely commented upon by the public press at the time? 5. Did you say to your colleague Mr. Hamilton, that what you called the go-pel had been preached long enough; that 'I will preach common sense and get all the sceptics to come and hear me?' 6. Did you say from the pulpit that 'God was the author of religion, but the devil was the author of theology?' 7. Did you introduce instrumental music into the service of the church on the Lord's-day without consulting our colleagues, session, or congregation, and continue the use of said music even after the kirk session had requested you to desist from using it? At a meeting of the Presbytery the reverend gentleman accused of these misdemeanours failed to appear to answer the charges brought against him, and the committee appointed to report on his case recommended that he should be censured, and enjoined to be henceforward more circumspect in his conduct. The consideration of the matter was however, postponed, and it is terrible to reflect that in the meantime the cause of all this anxiety may be hard at work attempting to convert the devil, and at the same time enlivening his tedious hours occasional snatches of the song entitled, "Tibby and the Laird."

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon the adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall—Mr. John Connon in the chair. The proceedings were of a very long description—the Bench assembling at three and not separating till after six. Dr. Hewlett explained, with reference to the Meadow Street property, that the total number of square yards sold by public auction was 101 7/9, making the realisation per yard Rs. 85. Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy Framjee, seconded by A. F. F. Arbuthnot—"That Government be thanked for their timely assistance in advancing the sum of two lakhs of rupees to meet the pressing liabilities of the Municipality."—Lost.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee—"That the action of Dr. Hewlett, the officer temporarily in charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner, in expending a monthly sum not exceeding Rs. 2,500, in pumping the sluices at Lower Grove, be sanctioned, and that a like payment be sanctioned until the budget is sanctioned."—Carried.

The petition of Mr. J. W. Seager, late foreman carpenter, Municipal Workshops, asking compensation for the loss of his employments, was referred to the Municipal Commissioner.

Proposed by Dr. Hewlett, seconded by Mr. H. Manisty—"That Captain Tulloch, Executive Engineer of the Municipality, be permitted to have his report on the water extension supply printed in England, and that for that purpose a sum not exceeding £150 be paid by the agent of the Municipality in England."—Lost.

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. James Taylor, seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee—"That the matter stand over till Captain Tulloch informs the Bench that his report is ready, when instructions can then be given."—Carried.

The meeting was then adjourned till the 4th December.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, sakeel High Court, presented an application to the Honorable Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Honorable Mr. Justice Lloyd, on behalf of one Verapa Wullad Busapa, praying for the reversal of an order passed by the Subordinate Magistrate of Singde, in the zillah of Kulladgee, under date the 3rd instant. It appears that there is in the village of Singdee a temple dedicated to the goddess "Yellumma," and that a fair is annually held in honour of this goddess. On the occasion of this fair the goddess is exhibited and moved about in a palanquin in a procession consisting of her worshippers. In front of the palanquin is held a curtain, or cover, consisting of a silk cloth, and supported by two poles with a brass human face on the top of each pole. The order in question was issued under the provisions of section 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and prohibited the holding of the "Neolgunga" from holding the fair over before her palanquin at the annual fair on the 3rd December next. The reason assigned for this order was that such an exhibition was likely to cause annoyance to the Brahmins of the village, and to lead to a fight or affray. The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, after hearing the argument of Mr. Branson in support of the petition, observed that the order was final and not open to a revision by the High Court, and referred to a full Bench ruling of the Calcutta High Court (5 Bengal Law Reports, 74), and several decisions of the Bombay High Court in support of his remarks. He said that the course that was open to the petitioners was to disobey the order of the magistrate and to undergo a prosecution under section 188 of the Penal Code, and then come before the High Court in appeal for the purpose of discussing the legality of the order. He remarked that this course had been actually followed in the great Pundharpore case when, under a magistrate's order, the doors of the temple of Vittoba were directed to be widened. The application was accordingly rejected.

THE PUFFY DIRECT.

OUR notices of the Gregory troupe have, it appears, been rather too meagre for an enthusiast not altogether uninterested in their performances; and he has taken the trouble to write out a notice of them, which we have been pressed to insert. We think it right to mention this on the principle of giving credit where credit is due, for we could scarcely pretend to the possession of such a vivid imagination and power of facile description as the writer of the following, which we give *verbatim et literatim*. We cannot of course vouch for the accuracy of the description, but our readers will no doubt agree with us that it would have been a pity to deprive them of such an entertaining production:—

THE GREGORY'S
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

The hitherto unsurpassed success of this happy and talented family troupe, and the fact that new music, scenes, feats, tricks and pantomimes would on *this* night be enacted, coupled with the announcement that Mlle Gertrude took her benifit on W

INCREASED EDUCATIONAL INSPECTION IN NATIVE STATES.

The following Government resolution regarding increased educational inspection in the native states in the Northern Division was yesterday placed at our disposal :—

Mr. Peile's proposal was that the native states in Guzerat should contribute to make up the salary of an Assistant Educational Inspector. He suggested that the necessary amount should be obtained as follows :—

Kattywar	Rs. 250	per mensem.
Kutch	„ 75	„
Mahee Kanta	„ 75	„
Rewa Kanta	„ 75	„
Pahlunpoor	„ 75	„
His Highness the Gaekwar	„ 250	„
Total Rs...	800	per mensem.

And by a re-adjustment of charges he hoped to arrange so that all Guzerat should obtain the advantage of European inspection.

2. It appears, however, from the reports received, that the states concerned are not all prepared to join in the scheme. Colonel Black and Major Barton have succeeded in obtaining the necessary funds from the Chiefs of the Mahee and Rewa Kantas. But Kattywar, Kutch, and Baroda, upon which the largest share of the payment would have fallen, prefer to make separate arrangements.

3. Under these circumstances His Excellency in Council will not press the proposal. But he hopes that the Durbars will at no very distant period see the advantage of obtaining for their schools supervision of a higher class. This will enable the schools in native states to compete on more equal terms with those in British territory, and bring them into accord with the general system throughout the country.

4. Government are glad to learn that the necessary funds for a Deputy Inspector for the Mahee Kanta and Pahlunpoor have been provided. The Political Officers should take early steps to obtain the appointment of a suitable person for this post.

THE LATE STORM AT KARIKAL.

From official accounts it appears that Karikal has suffered more severely from the hurricane that prevailed on the south coast during the evening of the 6th and the morning of the 7th instant, than any of the neighbouring towns. Up to date forty-two corpses of natives have been found on the roads, buried in *debris* of every description—while to this number have to be added five individuals who have disappeared, and are believed to have been carried away by the flood. The house of the *Chef de Service*, and all the other buildings have sustained considerable damage. The waters of the Arasilar overflowed, carrying away trees and destroying the roads. The native quarter was completely gutted, and nearly all the cattle have perished. The neighbouring villages were not spared, Acaravittam and Nercvy having lost nearly all their plantations and huts. Five masulah boats have been lost, but fortunately the native craft in the anchorage had time to put to sea. In Karikal 1,200 native huts are destroyed, and in the surrounding country the figure is given as 1,895. A part of the population is at this moment without shelter or means of subsistence. The Government of Pondicherry immediately sent 10,000 francs to the relief of the sufferers and promised further assistance.—*Madras Mail.*

THE DROUGHT IN GANJAM.

We regret to learn that up to the 11th instant there had been a total failure of the north-east mooneoon rains in the Ganjam districts. Never perhaps was the failure more complete or disastrous, and the consequence is that the agricultural prospects of the district are most gloomy. Upwards of two-thirds of the rice crops are totally lost, and the remainder, which is likely to be saved with the aid of river channels and in the most favoured localities for moisture, will it is feared yield but a poor out-turn. Most of the tanks have not a drop of water in them. The system of irrigation pursued over the district is said to be a great mistake, and it needs but little consideration to perceive the pernicious effects of a system of holes all over the country and waiting for rain to fill them with water for irrigation. They are a source of irritation not irrigation to the roots, and they mislead, disappoint, and beggar them, by inducing them to plant paddy and other crops that require constant watering to bring them to maturity, whereas they might plant ragi, cholum, &c., with perfect security in all seasons over the district. The failure of the north-east monsoon generally disposes of the paddy by turning it into a sort of hay or fodder for cattle. So great is the drought and so complete has been the failure of rain over the whole district during the last two months, that not only is the general paddy crop lost, but in addition the green gram crop cannot be sown at all; and the summer paddy, which is usually sown to a great extent along the coast and in valleys of large extent, cannot be planted if the drought continues. There is no immediate danger of famine. The exportation of grain from the ports of the district last year was small owing to the war: so that there is a good supply of grain on hand. Moreover there have been immense importations from Orissa via the Chilika Lake, and as many as a thousand bandies or carts may be seen daily coming from Bombalu into the interior, laden with rice, passing on to Chicacole and Vizagapatam. The "soucars," or merchants, are storing up the grain, and the prices of all articles of food are rapidly on the increase. The irrigation works have saved Orissa, for there has been but little rain there. On the 24th ultimo, a heavy shower fell, when there was a cyclonic gale up the bay. Plenty of water has been stored by the ancient at Cuttack over the Mahanuddy and at Midnapore by the natives over the Cossage and has this year been freely made use of by the ryots. If the large rivers of the district were controlled, and the water that runs to waste during the south-west monsoon in June, July, August, and September were secured for the crops, and a proper system of irrigation and drainage carried out, which might be done for a very moderate outlay before the district is depopulated, the health of the locality would be improved, the wealth and prosperity of the district would be secured, the land revenue might be doubled, or even trebled, with ease, and the ryots would be grateful for the great and lasting boon conferred on them.—*Madras Mail.*

IMMORAL SONGS BY NATIVE WOMEN.

A Cawnpore correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writes :—"A deep-rooted evil—to wit, the vile custom of immoral songs in vogue amongst women—that obtains generally throughout India, but particularly in these provinces, calls for immediate reform. Any one, having the slightest insight into the customs of this part of the country, must have sadly witnessed to what a vast extent is this evil carried here. This fact is the more to be regretted as it is brought about chiefly at the instigation and insinuation of the male part of the population. This may at sight appear improbable, but nothing can be truer than this. Besides indirectly encouraging women to sing immoral songs by never interfering with them, they often times directly encourage them to indulge themselves in vocal immoralities. Of course, there are few who have set the noble example of discarding this vicious custom from their families, but they form only the exception and not the rule. It makes one's hair stand on end to see how native women make themselves lost to all sense of shame, whenever any festive day or ceremony takes place. Though placed in the midst of fathers, brothers, husbands, relatives and strangers, they never feel the slightest scruple of conscience in giving utterance to the most immoral and obscene language. And why? Simply because they profess themselves strict followers of custom. It is custom only, the greatest enemy to civilization and progress, that leads them hood-winked thus to the oblivions of all shame and decency. It cannot be said that this custom is authorized by the *Shasters*. It is but the off-shoot of the degenerate times that have followed the primeval, pure age of the ancient Hindus. Some men are in the habit of saying that the custom would die out of itself at the stream of intellectual enlightenment progresses onward. True,—but it is looking far into the future. It would take a long time before it dies a natural death. But should we, till that time, sit hand-folded, idle spectators of our own shame and ignomy? Should we not with joint efforts direct an effectual crusade against the monstrous evil, and try to bring it down, root and branch? Is there no philanthropist for this work? Does any one think it beyond his interest to join in the noble undertaking? I trow not. It is an evil which has found shelter in nearly every household, which counts its votaries by thousands, and hence it is the more necessary that we should all concentrate our individual efforts for the suppression of the evil under notice."

SNAKE-BITES AND THEIR CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—I read this morning with great interest your quotation from the *Indian Medical Gazette*.

The result of the admirable experiments of doctors Fayrer and Hwart (for which they deserve the gratitude, not only of the people of India, but of all the peoples in the world) is not a cheerful one, and will make us all very much on the "*qui vive*" in the propinquity of snakes. But I wish to suggest that we ought not to despair of a remedy, because, although we are all very clever in India, yet there are a few clever people in other parts of the world, where snakes do congregate, equally fatal, as the cobra or the krait. I allude to the rattlesnake of America. Well, one day, when I was going up the Mississipi from New Orleans in one of the floating hotels of that wonderful stream, we stopped to get wood for the engine-fires close to a plantation in the State of Indiana, and, as it fortunately happened, that we were delayed some hours, I had time to pay a planter a visit. He was living in a large log hut, comfortably furnished with the London and New York magazines, journals, &c. He welcomed me with that easy gentle kindness natural to the Southerner, and I asked him if his plantation was not well-off? "Yes," he said in reply, "I've had two of my niggers this morning bitten by rattlesnakes, and they are progressing favourably." I asked, "What do you do?" He said, "I give the men half a tumbler of Monongehela whiskey with a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper every five minutes or oftener until they turn perspiration like a turning horse." "What do you do to the wound?" said I. "I just scoop out the bitten part with a razor or the blade of a sharp knife; then I wash the wound with tincture of arnica, clap a piece of lint saturated with it over the wound, and bind it up with a plaintain-leaf. This is the first part of the unpleasant arrangement. We keep on treating him about after a big dose or two of the Cayenne mixture; and sometimes I have given negroes as much as a gallon of whiskey in twenty-four hours, and they survived both the effects of the bite and the whiskey as a rule, and when better, I feed them on milk fresh from the buffalo."

I believe that this plan is the best, because I afterwards read a way by the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, that this was the only treatment to be relied on in cases of poisoning by snakes.

William Durrant, M.D., &c.

72, Dhurrumtolla.

When is a man like an umbrella?—When he's used up.—*Hornet.*

Holloway's Pills.—Throughout all classes of society the human frame is exposed to many and varied dangers. Disorder or disease will occasionally attack the most cautious, though all have it in their power to forearm themselves securely with these noted Pills against the ever impending battle. In the intermediate seasons, when great vicissitudes of temperature take place, a dose or two of Holloway's regulating Pills will counteract their injurious tendency, and spare many the victim of ill health. No other combination of drugs can produce such alterative, aperient, and tonic effects as are daily felt and acted by the hundreds who have resorted to this invaluable medicine, and gained a complete cure after their maladies seemed just the reach of medical skill.

THE "CITY OF GAMBLERS."

We confess we did not know till the late Diwali festival that Calcutta was so completely given to gambling. It may be called the city of gamblers. A whole host of these wretches assembled in the evening at the bazaar in Colootola, adjoining the new University building, on Sunday and Monday last, and in numerous groups or parties carried on their vicious practices till a very late hour at night under the very nose, we may say, of the local police. The *eclat* of their proceedings, their defiant audacity, the long row of lamps burning brilliantly, the loud voice of the criers inviting the passers-by to come and stake their money, the intense excitement of the whole scene, were enough to convince us that these men were above the fear of detection, if not actually licensed to gamble. On referring to the *paharawalla*, who was sitting near, we were given to understand that he was powerless. A very significant remark!—its deep meaning the police inspector of the division ought to be called upon to explain. It cannot be that Mr. Hogg has given these gentlemen special license to rob the people of Calcutta of their money and ingulf whole families in starvation and ruin,—and that in a market place in the most respectable quarter of the native town, and in the presence of those very men who are guardians of our life and property. Why then do inspectors and blue *pugrees* connive at such scandalous proceedings, and refuse to arrest the offenders? "*Jini rakshak, tini vakshak*" is too true;—"he who should protect life, eats it."—*Indian Mirror.*

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"Jailor" writes as follows to the *Madras Mail* :—"There is nothing more satisfactory to the mind of the economist than the steadily increasing revenue of the British Post Office, combined with the reduction of rates to a point at which no one need grumble. The question naturally arises, why should not the Indian Postal Department be in a similarly flourishing condition? I would reply, because it is overburthened with official correspondence, a great deal of which is altogether unnecessary or should be treated as private correspondence.

"I hold an office in which I have correspondence with two or three different departments; much of what I receive from subordinates has to be returned for correction, and not unfrequently documents from my own office are returned for the same reason. Again, it is a common proceeding for two or three heads of departments to circulate the same orders to the same individuals. Thus when the Accountant General circulates his instructions to 'the Princes, the Governors, the Councillors, &c., &c.,' he sends a copy to each Superintendent of a Jail, who, in the course of a few days, receives another copy from the Inspector General of Jails, and shortly after a circular on the same subject from the Inspector General of Hospitals. Now surely this is causing unnecessary expense. The revenues of the Post Office are also wasted by the 'service label' system. It frequently happens that non-privileged officers send letters unstamped; the local postmaster levies a fine, which has to be recovered from the culprit by correspondence which costs Government double the amount of the fine. I have no reason to suppose that my experience in these matters is exceptional, there is good ground for believing that this system of waste is going on all over the country, and if means could be devised for remedying the evil, the revenues of the Post Office would be considerably enhanced or its labours and expenditure diminished.

"1. I would suggest that whenever documents are returned for correction or for any fault on the part of the sender, they should be sent back 'private bearing,' and should be retransmitted under stamps furnished by the party in fault.

"2. That the system of sending two or three circulars on the same subject to one person is unnecessary.

"3. That the distinction between privileged and non-privileged officers be abolished, as the present system leads to a waste of revenue without any compensating advantage. It is absurd that gentlemen holding the rank of field officers may not frank letters to one another on purely official matters, when native writers in certain offices are allowed to exercise that privilege.

"Not only would these measures benefit the Post Office, but the expenditure of stationary in the different offices would be diminished; and the writers and other subordinates upon whom the time would principally fall, would take care to have their figures correct, before their returns, &c., left their hands."

NECESSITY OF EXPLAINING NEW LAWS TO THE NATIVES.

The *Akhbir-i-Alam* of the 28th September suggests the desirability of removing the distrust with the natives of India feel regarding the laws and regulations, and all measures or reforms in administration. However wise and politic these may be, the people have no confidence in them, and regard them as oppressive and tyrannical. When a new law is passed, or a taxation scheme is adopted, they often fail to see its utility, or consider the political necessities or the State exigencies which have made its introduction necessary, and, consequently, do not take it in good part, though as subjects they feel themselves bound to yield to it *nolens volens*. This state of things causes disaffection towards the Government to take root in their minds, the results of which are alike detrimental to the interest and the ruled. The writer proceeds to attribute this distrust of the people chiefly to their ignorance, and remarks that, though education, which Government is zealously striving to spread among them, is doing so much to enlighten their opinions and sentiments, the object and bearing of the laws are not fully explained to them, in consequence of which they not only fail to see their usefulness, but place no confidence in them, and form preposterous notions in regard to them. To remove these evil consequences, the writer suggests the following plans :—

A Parliament should be formed in India on the same principles as the Parliament in England, an opinion shared by the great and wise men of England no less than of India. No less than seven or eight Hindoostanee members should form part of the Indian Legislative Council. The objects and motives of the acts and rulings passed by Government from time to time should be made public by means of Government gazettes and *anjumans*. The aid and assistance of the societies and *anjumans* in the different cities in India will also be very useful in promulgating the objects and motives of the laws and regulations.

High offices in the public service should be conferred mostly on learned and accomplished natives, in order that the people may know that all that is done for them is done chiefly by their own countrymen, and that Government is not to blame in the matter.

THE AGENT FOR THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT INDORE.

A correspondent writes from Indore as follows, to the *Delhi Gazette* on the 8thinst. :—"Early last week information was received that General H. D. Daly, C.B., officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, had been confirmed in his appointment; and H. H. Holkar in consequence held a durbar on Wednesday evening to congratulate the General. On the following morning the Maharajah's son in law paid the General a visit of ceremony, accompanied by the usual retinue, and preceded by barbarous music, the English and native musicians vieing with each other as to who could produce the most noise. By a happy coincidence, the Maharajah by honouring the Agent, paid a special mark of fealty to the Empress, as it was the anniversary of his being dubbed a G.C.S.I. I am indeed glad to be able to affirm that the confirmation has been joyfully hailed by all classes. The Agent has ever shown himself as indefatigable in the work, neglecting not everything personally, not taking on trust the judgment of others, however well qualified."

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Such a letter as the following, abounding with bigotry and vulgarity, admirably in keeping with each other, we reprint from the *BombayCatholic Examiner* as a sample of what is still possible out of the so-called "dark ages" :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CATHOLIC EXAMINER."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to call the attention of your readers to the piece of impudence we were favoured with the other day? A couple of thousand tracts and books or volumes, all bearing the mark of "the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," were thrown broadcast over these lonely and dreary plains of Deesa. Of course, these tracts and books will go the way of all paper and do very little harm to our brave Irish soldiers. But the question is, what right has Dr. Douglas of Bombay to overflood Deesa,—I mean H. M.'s 108th Regiment, which is a *pucka* Irish regiment, with a deluge of tracts and books? For I am given to understand that these precious and neatly-bound volumes have been sent by "the Lord Bishop of Bombay," who, doubtless, thinks himself the sole representative of Christ's Church on this side of India, and all the benighted Papists, "sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death." Hence his light must come through him, or rather through the Bible Society. But I may be mistaken! Perhaps these books and tracts have been dispatched to Deesa by your worthy contemporary, the *Bombay Guardian*, that zealous champion of truth and Christian charity in Western India. In that case, I would advise the *Guardian*, to make inquiries about the fate of his liberal and overgeneerous donation! The books and tracts were, as usual, politely, nay, even eagerly accepted by Paddy, with a view, no doubt, to give the distributors some consolation and spiritual comfort :—for do they not reckon their converts by the number of books and tracts they distribute? But as soon as they were out of sight, and Paddy was left to himself, these precious treasures of literature went to various uses, such as lighting the pipes, *or even still meaner purposes!!* When will the agents of these Bible Societies learn wisdom, and spend their money upon the starving poor at home, or upon suffering humanity abroad, instead of providing Irish Catholic soldiers with waste paper?—Yours truly,

Camp Deesa, 9th Nov. P. S.

A USEFUL THING TO HAVE AT SEA.

(*Indian Daily News*).

We are informed that Captain d'Albertis of the Italian steamer Emilia, made on Thursday last, in the presence of Captain Howe, the Master Attendant, Captain Dando, and several other gentlemen who had been purposely invited, a trial in the River Hooghly of the floating mattresses which, from the name of the inventor, Signor A Rolla, are known in Italy as *Rolla Mattresses*. Two of these mattresses were thrown into the river. Two sailors swam to them from the vessel, and seated themselves upon one of them in the most comfortable manner. Two other mattresses were subsequently united together in the form of a craft, when two other sailors joined the former two, and the four remained floating for a long time in different positions, without the least appearance of their support giving way, though already fully saturated with water. All the gentlemen present declared the experiment a perfect success. This new life protector offers, besides, the advantage of being used as a very soft and comfortable mattress for a cabin, or any other kind of bed to sleep upon. The Italian Government has already adopted it for the Royal Navy. The Commission appointed to report on the advisability of substituting for the old life protectors this new and simple one kept the mattresses submerged in the bottom of the sea for sixty-six hours, and when allowed to float again, they were found not to have lost any degree of their floating power. Captain d'Albertis will be happy to make other trials in the presence of gentlemen who may have an interest in the inspection of this apparatus.

THE MUSSULMANS OF BENGAL.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

Now that the subject of Abdoola's execution is removed from the range of police mismanagement and daily vague *canards*, it may be well to enquire who *are* the Mussulmans of Bengal. In the districts with which we Calcutta people are best acquainted, namely, Burdwan and the tract of country traversed by the East Indian Railway, we see few traces of anything like an overwhelming Muhammadan population. The villages always strike us as being full of Hindus, and the Musalman element in the larger towns, although locally important, scarcely seem to deserve the attention which, during the last few weeks, they have received. But the planters of Eastern Bengal tell a very different story. There the Muhammadan population predominates over the Hindu almost as much as the Hindu in Western Bengal does over the Musalman. Men return from a Durga Puja boat-trip on the eastern rivers with exactly the opposite ideas on this subject from those which are obtained by a similar journey through the western districts which the railway takes as its route.

The most prominent of the Musalman districts are probably Backarganj, Tipperrah, and Noakhalli. In the last the numbers are stated at 280,000 Muhammadans to 70,000 Hindus. It is this district which sends a large proportion of the students to the Calcutta Madrissa, but although the Musalman inhabitants are priests almost to a man, they are all well off, almost all are petty landholders, and they are accordingly, as a rule, peaceable and contented. In 1868, the Magistrate of Backarganj officially stated that, in Eastern Bengal, the Musalman population predominates over the Hindu in the proportion of three to one. This generalisation is perhaps a little over the truth, although, in certain districts, such as Noakhalli, where the proportion is four to one, it is under the real facts. But every where throughout Eastern Bengal, especially in the southern districts, the Muhammadans belong to the same type. They represent the original low-caste population, who, from time immemorial, were treated with contumely by the higher Hindus from Vikrampur and other northern settlements. On the military colonization of these tracts by the officers or generals of the Mughul Provincial Court of Bengal, the low-caste half amphibious population readily accepted Islam, and continue Muhammadans to this day. As a rule they are a prosperous peasantry, for land, in that part of the delta, is both fertile and cheap, and they are able to make use of animal food, particularly of fowls, fish, and goat, to an extent unknown in Northern India. Every village rears an abundance of poultry, but the people can afford to be indifferent to selling them, and the price of fowls in the station of Backarganj is as dear as in Calcutta. At least this was the case a few years ago.

It can hardly be said that the Muhamadans of Eastern Bengal have gained either intellectually or morally by their conversion. Fanaticism is here united with violence, litigiousness, and vice. The *Spectator* seemed, the other day, to contemplate with much equanimity the spread of Islam throughout India, and Eastern Asia. But it seems to us that the type of men which the Kuran develops, in Lower Bengal, at any rate, is not such as any one who wishes well to humanity could wish to see extended.

THE POLICE OF SINGAPORE.

(*Straits Times*, Nov. 8)

The new police law, which has been passed by the Legislative Council, was put into operation on the 1st of the present month. The reason for its early introduction is that the police was found utterly incapable of preserving the peace during the riots, and it has been found necessary for the good order of the Settlement that the force should be placed upon a more effective footing at once. It is of course impossible to judge as yet whether the "reorganization" will effect the needed improvement; but if it makes any improvement at all, it will have done some good. The European element in the force is being augmented, but doubtless it will be found necessary to make numerous changes before a sufficient number of men of the right stamp are secured. At present, there seems to be a very limited field to choose from, but probably in course of time a very good class of men will be selected for the purpose. The increase of pay to the constables will permit the employment of a better class of men; those who have proved themselves good will be retained, and the worthless men replaced by others. In this way, there is no doubt that the police will be made much more effective. One requirement of the force—a mounted patrol—is still unsupplied, and until this is provided, it will be always at a disadvantage in the event of disturbances in the country districts, or even in the town at any distance from the police stations.

STARVATION AT TIENTSIN.

APPREHENSIONS OF VIOLENCE.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Herald* says :—

As the foreigners resident in this port are as yet unable to perceive that the Chinese authorities of the province have imported, or are taking extensive and active measures to import, corn, the rivers will be closed by ice, sufficient grain to supply the famishing population with food during the approaching winter; and as history tells us that, when people are in want of food and have it not of their own, they will not hesitate to obtain it by force from those who have it, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that much lawlessness will exist in this region during the approaching winter. Hence the foreign community here did wisely in holding a meeting on the 7th instant, to take steps to request the Ministers at Peking to lose no time in placing a sufficiently strong naval force at the port during the coming winter, to protect foreign life and property. From the copy of the resolution passed at the meeting, which I enclose, your readers will learn the measures taken by this community to ensure themselves proper protection; for we have no doubt of the ministers acceding to our reasonable request.

Resolution passed at a public meeting of the foreign residents of Tientsin, held at the Municipal Council Room on the 7th October, 1871.

Whereas, owing to the apprehensions which are entertained by the foreign residents of this port—that, during the coming winter, numerous and large bands of the male population of this region may be urged by want of food for themselves and for their families, arising from an inundation of an extensive tract of this province having destroyed the present year's crops of millet and other grain, to commit acts of violence upon the property of foreigners as well as Chinese; and that gangs of lawless people may also be tempted by the disturbed state of the country to avail themselves of the opportunity of the cluelt in the hand of winter to commit acts of brigandage on the residents of the foreign settlement, thereby endangering the lives of their families and friends, and the destruction of their properties: and it is therefore resolved that we should beg the ministers of our nationalities at Peking to take measures to provide this port with an ample naval force during the coming winter; and we now, therefore, hereby, in this public manner, request the ministers of our nationalities at Peking to be pleased to write to the Admirals on the China and Japan stations to place for each national force, as early as possible, at least one gun-vessel at this port during the approaching winter, for the object mentioned above; and we hereby request the Municipal Council of this settlement to address the ministers in question, in order to hand them copy of our resolution passed at this public meeting, and to furnish them with such other information as can be gathered with reference to the deplorable condition of the surrounding country.

From computations made here, we set down the starving population at over two millions, which calculation allows about two hundred human beings to a square mile. We know that great exertions the British Government and people had to make, with steamers at their command, to supply the Irish poor people with food when the famine fell upon that country. Those exertions we can compare with the step which, we understand, are being adopted by the Government of this province to feed the starving population here; and we cannot avoid coming to the conviction that thousands must die monthly, during the coming winter, of sheer starvation and exposure to the inclemency of the weather, for want of their lacking food and shelter. In our opinion, the proper course would be for the authorities to engage every available steamer in China to transport grain from the South to this port as rapidly as possible ere the ice closes it. We cannot learn, however, that they have chartered a single steamer, or even a foreign sailing vessel, for any such purpose.

SCENES IN THE HONGKONG COUNCIL.

(*Overland China Mail*, November 1.)

Some people may regard the recent scenes in the Council as "tempests in a teapot;" others may discern in them matter for serious reflection. In view of the possibility of such a difference of opinion, we propose briefly to narrate the ascertainable facts which have created such a commotion. At the Council meeting on September 1, the Hon. P. Kyrie rose to ask a question in regard to a memo. by the non-official members on a certain letter said to emanate from which, as Mr. Kyrie asserted, the Registrar General had suggested the establishment of a Chinese customs station in Hongkong. The Hon. C. C Smith denied that he had made any such suggestion. Mr. Kyrie asked for the production of the letter, in order that he might establish his assertion; but his request—a very reasonable one, as we conceive, regarding the great public importance of the subject referred to in the letter—was refused by the Colonial Secretary, on the ground that the letter was "a privileged communication." The question of veracity thus raised—for that was the point at issue—remained undetermined. Either Mr. Kyrie or Mr. Smith was wrong on a point which affected public policy. Mr. Smith had made the suggestion, as Mr. Kyrie asserted, or he had not. Had the letter been produced, the discussion which has since arisen might have been prevented.

The next scene opens at the meeting of Council on September 22. In the interval (as seems to be undisputed) the contents of this "private and confidential" letter—containing the suggestion for a Chinese custom-house at Hongkong which Mr. Smith had emphatically repudiated the authorship of—had found their way, or were said to have found the way, to the hands of Chinese officials at Canton. Naturally, and as we think with a proper perception of what was due to his position under the circumstances, Mr. Kyrie "wanted to know, you know," how it had happened that a knowledge of the contents of the letter, which had been denied to him, had reached Canton. We copy from our report of the Council proceedings :—

Mr. Kyrie wished to know, and in doing so *he did not refer to the head of the office*, whether it was part of the duty of the department to transmit copies of letters to Customs officials at Canton, which had been described as confidential, and of which he (Mr. K.) had been denied the production at that Council table.

It will be seen from the words we have italicised that Mr. Kyrie does not charge Mr. Smith with sending the letter, or with any knowledge of its transmission; but he emphatically repeats (at this meeting on the 22nd) that "on his honour in the letter alluded to (i.e., the letter sent round to the non-official) there was no suggestion to establish a Chinese custom-house in this colony—which suggestion came from the Registrar-General." Mr. Smith did not again repeat the denial which he gave on the 1st September, and we are bound to accept Mr. Kyrie's declaration "upon his honour"—on the present stage of the affair, and in the absence of the letter or "memo." out of which this controversy has arisen. It will be matter for regret to Mr. Smith's friends, if by his withholding that document they are led to the conclusion that Mr. Kyrie is not labouring under a misapprehension when he persists in saying that it is to the Registrar-General is due the suggestion of a Chinese custom-house for Hongkong. That question may easily be settled by the "production of the" memo." It does not appear to us that Mr. Kyrie's original question should have been treated so seriously by Mr. Smith; but we are quite prepared to understand why a Government which does not hesitate to burke a damaging police report is also ready to snub an independent member of Council. It may be convenient to avoid publicity, but it is not always respectable to do so. Nor is it so in this case; but we may venture to record the fact that at the meeting yesterday the further discussion of the subject which a majority of the Council desired, was prevented by the double vote of His Excellency—a fact for which may perhaps be understood by the Colonial Secretary's "insinuation" that if there had been any communications of the sort described, they must have been conducted by His Excellency himself.

The proceedings yesterday in reference to this matter were brought to a conclusion by a formal protest from Mr Ryrie against the threat "insinuated" in the letter which he received from the Colonial Secretary, and which is first in the series in the correspondence read. It appears that the letter was a most indecorous one to address to a member of the Council under the circumstances, but it is not astonishing that such a course should have been adopted, when we find the Acting Attorney-General in effect declaring that the unofficial members may properly be driven to order even as a flock of sheep. Mr. Ryrie had, in the innocence of his heart, and in the belief that, as an independent member of the Council, he had some degree of privilege permitted to him, referred to the practice of the House of Commons. Whereupon the Acting Attorney-General observed—

There's the mistake that is always made. You are not in the position of a member of the House of Commons. A member of the House is a representative, and you are appointed by the Crown. It makes all the difference, only you don't seem to see it.

Isn't there something very coarse in this blunt description of "all the difference" between the Hon. E. J. Ball and the Hon. P. Ryrie? It is at this stage where the agitation in Council becomes of real public interest. No custom-house for China could be secretly established in Hongkong whatever indirect means may be resorted to to pave the way for it; but in all that relates to dignity, honour, responsibility, it is the fact—often asserted, but never before so vividly illustrated—that the unofficial members of the Council are in a position, the retention of which is hardly consistent with a sense of self-respect. They are "appointed by the Crown," and it is their "privilege" to be snubbed by the Crown's chief law officer. It is the only legislative perquisite they appear to possess. We cannot believe that they enjoy it. If they do, they are assuredly not fair objects for social envy.

THE "SACREDNESS OF FAMILY TIES" IN CHINA.

Filial piety and affection are considered by the Chinese almost the first of human duties, and should the father of a high Mandarin die, the son has to give up office and go into retirement for three years. The *North China Herald* informs us that an official in Anhwei lately concealed the death of his father, as he was so poor that retirement from office probably meant starvation. His breach of the law was, however, discovered, and this is what the Governor of the province recorded of him :—"Such conduct is a violation of conscience and reason, and is perfectly brutal. If Yuen Xiaolu is not punished with the utmost severity, and made a public example of, the sacredness of family ties will not be adequately vindicated. He should be banished to the Amoor, to serve as a hardslabour convict, and should not even be allowed the benefit of general amnesty, whenever such an event may occur." The Emperor concurs in the suggestion, and issues the sentence in its full severity in the *Pekin Gazette*.

AN ADVOCATE AT COLOMBO FOUND GUILTY OF FORGERY.

(*Ceylon Examiner.*)

We in Colombo have been provided with a subject for talk and discussion in the famous Gould case, which came on for trial on the 7th. This case, which has given a degree of unenviable notoriety to the town of Jaffna, arose out of a forged will, in which Gould, a leading advocate of Jaffna, was found to have taken a prominent part. The trial lasted for two days, and after a most patient hearing the prisoners—Gould and his five accomplices—were found guilty. The facts of the case may be briefly stated thus. A wealthy young Brahmin who led a dissipated kind of life died on the 10th of May 1868, and Gould and his accomplices, who had informed themselves he had left no last will, conspired to make one for him, and they succeeded to do by writing the whole bulk of his property, ostensibly for the benefit of various charities. Principal among these was the proposed Jaffna College, to which a sum of £1,200 was devised on condition that the College would be called after the testator. But as the concoctors of the will knew beforehand that a Christian institution under the management of Christian missionaries would not accept this condition, by which the institution must necessarily receive a heathen character, it was provided that in case this bequest should be rejected, the money was to come under Gould's control, who was to apply it for the "promotion of education in Jaffna." Similarly, the bequests to the widows were made to depend on their good behaviour, and in the event of misconduct to come under the control of the executor, Ramalingem, the second prisoner. Indeed, all the provisions of the will, though ostensibly for praiseworthy objects, were so made that Gould and the executor could easily apply them to their own benefit. This circumstance roused suspicion, and for nearly three years the most strenuous exertions were made on the part of the propounders to defeat the law officers in their endeavours to expose the forgery. At last the case was finally brought up before an unbiassed jury at Colombo, and the whole plot exposed.

THE OLD BAILEY.

It would really almost seem as if there were at last some chance of purifying that Augean stable—the Old Bailey. Two cases of malpractice were the subject of examination yesterday, and Mr. Avery, the clerk of arraigns, has given public notice that he will prosecute any instance where it is shown that money has been obtained in cases for prosecution without due authority. More than this, every attorney practising at this court is compelled to produce his retainer from the client. These remedial measures, if vigorously enforced, will be productive of much good; and if they only result in clearing the court of the older race of practitioners, to whose bad example individual malpractice the corruption of junior is due, they will have rendered the bar of England an essential service. Taken as a body, the younger members of the Old Bailey bar are as upright and honourable as those in other branches of the profession, but after two or three years of attendance there it is found that either they must abandon the practice or adopt the manners and customs of older practitioners. If the new measures are rigorously enforced they may save many a junior from this degradation.—*Globe.*

PARIS GOSSIP.

PARIS, October 21.

A few nights ago Reyer's opera of *Erostrate* was introduced at the Opera-house here. This work had been brought out Baden nine years ago, but no other first rendering of any opera is regarded until performed before a Parisian audience. *Erostrate* was therefore voted a novelty, and the critics sharpen their pens; and some of them, if Rumour be correct, are the doom of the opera, for it has at least inflicted punishment on one or two of the singers. An article in the *Figaro* was especially offensive to a certain high tempered songstress, Mademoiselle Hisson, who assumed the principal female character, that of Athenais. "She appears in her costume of Eve, neither virtuous, nor tragedian, nor woman." This last hit was very hard, and was more than a French lady could well bear, especially as it was also said in the critique that she "was not the personage to put the chisel in the hand of Scopias, nor the torch in that of Erostratus." This was a grave reflection on her personal appearance. On reading the *Figaro* next morning, Mademoiselle Hisson ordered her brougham, and drove to M. Jouvin's residence. She asked to see that gentleman, who is so extremely near sighted that he did not recognize her. "I came," she said, "to scratch your face!" He bolted round a table. "Very well," she continued, "consider yourself scratched." Jouvin, in imprudent denial of taking any such thing into consideration, and the lady, put upon her mettle, pursued him, and before he could seize her wrists, scraped his face well. The whole of the Press is up in arms against the songstress. But Jouvin's scratches, nevertheless. All Paris is rushing to the theatre to applaud and have a peep at the terrible Mademoiselle Hisson. She is a bad singer, a bad actor, not a handsome woman—for four of my eyes I dare not say more—but she smoke that evening after she drew blood from Jouvin, and found herself famous. A celebrity always succeeds. The act of vengeance was telegraphed to New York on Thursday. Yesterday the Diva Hisson had a message from America, asking her to accept an engagement on her own terms. The correspondents are all "interviewing" her to-day. For my part, I acknowledge my imbecility; I have been afraid to make the visit. *Apropos* to theatricals, Dumas the Only—he is no longer the Younger—has given a short piece, a comedy in one act, to the *Gymnase*. It is entitled *Une Visite de Noces*. I have not witnessed the performance, but the newspapers say that a more free-spoken and immoral piece has not appeared on any Parisian stage for a long time. I need not say after this that the theatre is crammed to suffocation every night by virtuous ladies and gentlemen who go to shake their heads and gravely condemn the daring of others. M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, M. Thiers' fidus Achates, is very anxious that the tax of ten per cent put upon railway receipts should be extended to theatres. "The managers can raise the prices of admission; the public will not mind it." "Then," said the argumentative President, "you would not mind yourself paying seven or eight francs for your stall instead of five." "Exactly, it would be quite the same." "Are you sure of that?" "Perfectly sure," replied Barthelemy triumphantly; "besides I never by any chance go to a play!" You will find a good deal of the philosophy of Government in large as well as small things in this little dialogue. Poor Alexander Dumas the Elder has, they say, left behind him a work which he firmly believed would outlive all the other efforts of his pen, and to which he devoted his fondest attention. You are curious. It is simply a new cookery book!—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

MARTIAL FEELING IN GERMANY.

There is no more striking proof of the change of popular feeling in Germany towards the martial policy of the Berlin Government than is afforded by the caloo accouleences of the national organs in the proposal of Prince Bismarck to lock up 40,000,000 thalers in the war chest as a reserve against any contingency, to be used on the Imperial responsibility alone. *Kladderadatsch* of last week illustrates this proposal by a well-conceived though ill-drawn cartoon. The treasure is represented as a fair maiden about to be buried, laid in a coffin with a glass cover, through which her form is visible. Bismarck at the head and Roon at the foot are preparing to lower her into the vault, and below are inscribed the last words of the supposed defunct—"Weep not for me. How long will it be before Mars comes to summon me to life again?" *Kladderadatsch*, be it observed, is to be found on the table of every hotel, and of almost every beerhouse in North Germany, and has far more readers than even our own *Punch*. In the same number that contains this cartoon appears a virulent article on the late marked repulse of the German generals at Konigsberg by the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, with the words, "Gentlemen, pray don't trouble yourselves." In this article the heir to the British throne is charged with the same personal hostility to Germany as that so openly displayed by the Cesarewitch, or that avowed by Thiers and by the Austrian Archduke who lately burned the Emperor William's portrait publicly. The perusal of *Kladderadatsch* might possibly instruct our Foreign Office as to the true condition of German feeling more faithfully than the Imperial addresses to the Reichstag.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

When is a new dress older than an old one?—When its *mo(i)re antique*.—*Hornet.*

The young negroes in Charleston have certainly made good use of their emancipation, as their standard amusement is suing their parents under the Civil Rights Bill, for whipping them.

It appears that one of the prisoners who has just died at Versailles confessed on his death bed that he was the man who fired at Louis Phillippe on the Quai d'Orsay in 1832. It may be rem